

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND GERARD HALLOCK, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS—CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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*For the Recorder & Telegraph.*

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

DEAR EDITORS.—The pious citizens of this city and its vicinity have often been named as the most active and zealous friends of the missions. I have pursued, with unfeigned pleasure, the records of their beneficence, as they have been published in your columns. A vessel has left our shores, freighted with the missionaries of the cross. Owing to the interest thus excited, and to other causes, I have long desired to visit your city. Thursday, after travelling many a weary day, I arrived. And what were my emotions when I learned from your columns, that the gentlemen would be ordained in the city, as missionaries to the Western states! I stood to the spot, and witnessed the solemn ceremony—a scene too impressive not to be remembered to the last hour of my life—contemplating in its anticipated results, not without the most ardent feelings of my heart. The almost breathless silence of a numerous auditory, evinced an interest of no ordinary kind. The sermon proved its author to be a writer of refined taste, who had imbued much of the spirit breathed out upon the disciples by his divine Master. The performance was such as became the occasion of joy, and the assembly seemed to say, "their sympathies for the young men who were solemnly set apart for the gospel ministry." Servants of Jesus, we bid you God speed, for your efforts to spread the blessings of salvation before the rising millions of the west."—The view of the scene which the events of that evening opened before me, my own heart was glowing. It seemed to be the dawnings of a new day upon our countrymen. I had been in the silent, thoughtful hour, surveyed the desolations of the Western settlements, and I wept for them. I had seen, when the Sabbath dawned upon the darkness of their spiritual prospects, pious parents bending with all the tenderness of parental solicitude, over their offspring; and had heard them inquiring, with glowing hearts, "O when will the flourishing churches of the East send us a minister?" I have seen some of the sons of the Pilgrims, who have strayed away from their peaceful homes in New England, turning an anxious eye toward the land of their Fathers, and saying in faltering accents, "How can we live in this desolate land, where there is no sound of the glad-going bell? We starve for spiritual food. We go down to death." I had even seen the heart-rending petition, "O God save us from perishing." But now the hearts of those young men, and of Christians in your city, seemed to respond to their cries and their prayers. I almost envied the missionaries their labors and their joys. I seemed to see them visiting the little village on the shores of the Missouri, and to witness the joy beaming from the countenances of its inhabitants, as the tidings are communicated from one to another, "The minister has come! The minister has come! Thanks to God, our prayers are answered!"

Christians of New England, how will the people of the West bless you for sending them the gospel! O could you see them—could you see your own sons, who have gone out from their dwellings, hastening to the spot where the first sermon is to be preached, and catching with indescribable earnestness the first accents from the lips of your missionary—could you witness the risings of their joy, you could but say, "Our labor has not been in vain. We will send our western brethren more missionaries. They shall share in our prayers, and our charities, until all the tributaries of the Mississippi, shall be bordered with Christian villages, and churches whose thousand spires shall point the son of the Pilgrim, as he leaves the setting sun, upward to his God."

Boston, Oct. 4, 1825. A TRAVELLER.

*For the Recorder & Telegraph.*  
**MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE  
MONTHLY CONCERT.**

MESSRS. EDITORS,—I have auders tood it is the practice in many places to *confine the exercises*, at these interesting seasons, to *prayer & singing*; and our minister has just introduced the practice into our Concerts. I have no disposition to censure this course, nor am I sufficiently acquainted with such subjects to oppose or defend it; but some points of consideration have occurred to my mind which I am desirous of stating to you, and I hope they will lead to some discussion, whereby ministers & Christians will be enabled to judge what, upon the whole, is the most expedient mode of conducting these exercises.

It was deemed to me that where Concerts are held for the space of an hour and a half, it is very difficult, if not impossible, for females and elderly persons to stand for so great a length of time as would be occupied by prayer;—for the singing could not reasonably employ more than a quarter of that time. I have seen the effect of this long-continued devotional exercise in many instances; and when the body becomes sensibly weary, it is exceedingly difficult to keep the mind where it should be.

We have also thought that the repetitions which must necessarily happen, where the *general subject* of missions is the burden of *several successive prayers*, tend very much to weary & satiate the mind. *Our natural frame is unspiritual*; and however intently the heart may engage in a devotional exercise, the frequent recurrence of the same expressions will, unavoidably, relax attention, and lead the thoughts from the matter to the manner.

Another consideration may have some weight.—Many people depend on Monthly Concerts for missionary information; and especially do they depend on the encouragement there received, to increase their efforts and fervency. They love to hear of the answer which has been received to the prayers of the church, and they are excited to new zeal in their Master's cause by a glimpse of the glory with which he has already crowned it.—I am fully convinced that my own feelings have been deeply moved, at Monthly Concerts, by hearing of the varied wants of the Heathen world, and of the obstacles and embarrassments with which missionaries are called to struggle—and my prayers have been less formal, and my affections less cold, when I have heard a plain, concise view of some particular dealings of Providence either in delaying, or forwarding the work.

In addition to these suggestions I may say that although strong and elevated faith may enable some to look above all these objections yet there are many who are accustomed to attend at these seasons, whose faith is weaker whose affections are less sanctified, and whose motives may not be so exclusively religious. To such, an hour or two spent *entirely* in devotion is extremely fatiguing, and probably would disgust and deter them from attending. *No* is it a sufficient answer to say that *such* are not wanted at *Monthly Concerts*; for some of the warmest advocates and most liberal supporters of missions have been found, at *first*, among the number who would be thus excluded; and have been drawn, almost insensibly, into a more ardent love of the service and the cause, by the new views they have *there* received of the successes which encourage hope, and of the promises on which faith builds her confidence.

In conclusion I would suggest, whether would not be productive of good, if arrangements were made in the week preceding the Concert, by which some individual should be designated to prepare himself for the occasion.

## CONVERSION OF AN INFIDEL.

Mr. W. a missionary who laboured a while in the state of New York—I think the southern part of it—was remarkable for his faithfulness in speaking plainly and pointedly to his assembled auditors, on the leading doctrines and duties and motives of the Gospel. His labours were soon blessed, and many became anxious about their eternal interests. This, as a matter of course, awakened a spirit of hostility; and among the opposers was a professional gentleman of some standing, who was an avowed buidell. The latter had occasion one day to ride to a different part of the town, on some affair of business; and as he also learned that Mr. W. was to return from the same direction, about the same time of day, he expected to meet him in an unfrequented place and accordingly made up his mind to dispense with the accustomed politeness, and offer him a direct insult, as a recompense for his plainness of communication. The place of meeting was where the road led through a forest of some extent; and the moment arrived when both the parties approached in opposite directions.

But while the Infidel was busily meditating on the precise method of attack, he looked up and from his pocket Bible, <sup>he</sup> read down, reading absorbed in his employment, as scarcely to recollect that his horse was slowly carrying him forward, or that there was possibility of any one's meeting with him in such an unfrequented place. The astonished Infidel was silent. The good man unconsciously passed him in the bend of the road, and pursued his meditations. But the former had witnessed his tears; had seen the undisputed token of his pious sensibility, and had nothing to say. The Infidel moved onward; but, with a different feeling than those which before agitated him, did he reflect on the interesting scene which had just passed. He renounced his Infidelity, and became a sincere believer in the doctrines of the Gospel.—*Western Recorder.*

### THE HAPPY SHEPHERD.

M. DE RANCE, a distinguished Frenchman of the 17th century, having experienced some severe afflictions and disappointments, which yet ignorant of the only source of real consolation, sunk into a deep and settled melancholy. In this gloomy mood he wandered into the woods for hours together, regardless of the weather, and seemingly unconscious of every surrounding object.

On one of the brightest mornings in May, I was wandering in his usual disconsolate manner, among the woody mountains that skirted his estate. Suddenly he came to a deep gully, which terminated in a narrow valley. It was covered with rich green herbage, and was surrounded on all sides by thick woods. A flood was feeding at the bottom, and a clear brook watered it. Underneath the broad shade of spreading oak sat an aged shepherd, who was attentively reading a book. His crook

He was sitting on the ground, attentively reading a book. His crook and pipe were lying on the bank near him, and his faithful dog was guarding his satchel at his feet. The Abbe was much struck by his appearance. His locks were white with age, yet a venerable and cheerful benignity appeared in his countenance. His clothes were completely threadbare and patched of every different color, but they were wonderfully neat and clean.—His brow was furrowed by time; but as he lifted up his eyes from the book, they seemed almost to beam with the expression of heart-felt peace and innocence.

Notwithstanding his mean garb, the Abbot De Rance involuntarily felt a degree of respect and kindness for the man; 'My good friend,' said he with a tone of affectionate sympathy, 'you seem very poor, and at a very advanced age; can I render your latter days more comfortable?'<sup>21</sup>

The old man looking at him steadfastly, with the greatest benignity, replied, 'I humbly thank you, Sir, for your kindness; did I stand in need of it, I should most gratefully accept it; but blessed be God, his mercy and goodness have left nothing even to wish.'

"Nothing to wish?" replied M. De Ran who began to suspect the shepherd's garb to be a disguise, "I shall suspect you of being a greater philosopher than any I know!—Think again."

"Sir," replied the shepherd mildly—"this little flock, which you see, I love as if it were my own, though it belongs to another. God has put it into my master's heart to show me

kindness than I deserve. I love to sit here & meditate on all the mercies and goodness of God to me in this life; and above all, I love to read and meditate on his glorious promises for that which is to come. I will assure you, Sir, that while I watch my sheep, I receive many a sweet lesson on the good Shepherd's watchful care over me, and all of us.—What can I wish, Sir, more?

‘But my good man,’ returned the Abbe, ‘did it never come into your head, that your master may change, or your flock may die? Should you not like to be independent, instead of trusting to fortuitous circumstances?’

"Sir," replied the shepherd, "I look upon it, that I do not depend on circumstances, but on the great and good God who directs them. This it is that makes me happy at heart. God in mercy enables me to lie down and sleep secure on the immutable strength of that blessed word: "All things work for good, to them that love God." My reliance, (being poor) is in the love of God; if I were ever so rich, I could not be more secure; for on what else, but his will, can the most flourishing prospects depend for their stability?"

The Abbe felt some emotion at this pointed observation; he however smothered it, and said, 'Very few have your firmness of mind.'

'Sir,' answered the man, 'you should rather say, few seek their strength from God.' Then steadily fixing his eye on M. De Rance, he added, 'Sir, it is not firmness of mind: I know misfortune, as well as others; and I know too, that where afflictions come close, no firmness of mind alone can or will carry a man through. However strong a man may be, affliction may be yet stronger, unless his strength be in the strength of God. Again, Sir, it is not firmness of mind, but it is a firm and heartfelt conviction, founded on Scripture and experience of God's mercy in Christ. It is faith, and that faith itself is the gift of God.'

The man paused, then looking at M. De Rance with great interest, he added, "Sir, your kindness calls for my gratitude.—Permit me to show it in the only way I can. Then I will add that if you do not yet know this gift, he calls you to it as much as me—I see by your countenance, that though so young, you have known sorrow. Would to God you could read on mine, that though at so advanced and infirm an age, I enjoy the blessings of peace. Yet though you are probably learned, whilst I am unlearned, I believe that the secret of true happiness is alike to all. Let me then show my gratitude by telling you what the teaching of God, or his word and providence, have taught me. I was not always blessed with the

had a farm of my own, I had a wife whom I dearly loved, and I was blessed with sweet children. Yet with all those good things, I was never happy, for I knew not God, the supreme good. With every temporal blessing, I never reaped pure enjoyment, for my affections were never in due subordination—my eyes being turned to the channels of temporal blessings instead of God their source. I was in a continual anxiety, either to grasp more, or lest I should lose what I had already got. God had compassion upon me, and in mercy sent His Son to lead me to him. I once had a son of the pride of my heart; a daughter, and she began to be the friend and comfort of her mother's life. Each was grown up, and began to yield

comfort, beyond our fondest hopes; when each we had to watch through a long and lingering disease. Blessed be God, that taught them to live the life of his saints, and gives them now as the angels in heaven, to behold his glorious face to face. They were taught, but not of us it was the work of God; of that God, whom as yet they knew not. Their deaths,—but of how unexpressably bitter did that pang seem which came in mercy to call us to God, and give us spiritual life! Till we fainted under the stroke we did not remember that our inse-

the stroke we did not remember that our miserable hearts had never yet been thankful for the blessings whose loss we are ready to repine for. We can now in mercy say, that we know affliction does not spring out of the dust. Blessed be God, I can now from my very heart thank him for uniting me, for all the ages of a blissful eternity, with those dear and angelic spirits, towards whom I only thought of the short inter-course of time. Oh! how short my view of time was! How long his love! Surely his mercy, and the fruit of it, endure forever. Thine ever grate-  
ful servant, J. C. B. [1836]

fruit of it, endure forever. This was our great affliction; besides I have, through a variety of accidents, lost my relations and my possessions; and I now, in my old age, serve in a house where I was once a master. Yet I find, indeed, that "to know the only true God, a Jesus Christ whom he sent, is life eternal." A man's life does not consist in the abundance which he possesses, but in that peace which passeth all understanding, and which the world can neither give nor take away. I desire to live by faith, day by day, and trust to the Lord to provide for the morrow. In short, Sir, I have found by experience, that every world without God, without God, is empty, and that God without any worldly good, is all-sufficient.

This discourse struck M. De Rance to heart. It was a ray of light from above. He was not disobedient to the heavenly vision.

CONVERSION OF A RUSSIAN BOY AND  
HIS FATHER

**HIS FATHER.**  
The following narrative, taken from the report of the School for Foreigners, established in St. Petersburg, illustrates the advantages resulting from the daily reading and expounding of the Holy Scripture schools:

Among the many interesting children at school, one youth takes the lead, both for learning and piety. He was received into the school in the year 1821, October 24th, aged eleven years. His parents were, at the time, in a low way of business; but always poor, owing

their extravagance—living without God in the world; and spending their Sundays at tea-gardens, parties of pleasure, or at the card table.

When their son, Nicholas Clockmann, was first admitted, he could only read a little German and Russian. He had not long attended school, before an uncommon capacity for learning was observed in him. His progress in the three languages taught in the school, viz. German, Russian, and English, was astonishingly rapid: he soon reached the highest class in German and Russian; nor was it long before he attained the same in English.\* His progress in arithmetic seemed to keep pace with his others; for he very soon acquired the four common rules, with their respective tables, which he learnt by heart. He was then taught the compounds, which he soon acquired, and he is now very expert in the Rule of Three. He has attained a general knowledge of Geography. His attention has been directed, within the last twelvemonth, to the three respective Grammars, in which he has, by his own personal application, acquired a very competent knowledge.

But while his mind was thus acquiring secular knowledge, the Saviour was preparing his mind for the reception of that superior knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation, and which cometh from above. His earnest and eager attention to the Holy Scriptures, which agreeably to the rules of this Institution, are daily read and expounded, was observed with delight; while care was taken to impress on his mind, as also on the minds of all the children, that the way to obtain truly useful knowledge, was first to seek wisdom of God, and to point out to them the amazing inferiority of worldly wisdom, contrasted with that from above. After seven months had elapsed, great change was observed. He became more humble; for his superior acquirements had greatly exalted him above the rest of his school-mates; and indeed, some fear was entertained, that this very thirst for knowledge otherwise so desirable in youth, might prove a snare to his soul. But that kind Providence who watches over us fallible creatures, dissipated his fears. He became, from day to day more thoughtful, pensive, meek and humble. I endeavoured to find out the cause of his dejection, but could not succeed; bashfulness and diffidence seemed to close his lips; while the penitential tear would steal down his cheek, in opposition to all his endeavors to suppress it. I thought of an expedient (now generally adopted in the school) that would afford him an opportunity of unfolding the state of his mind, and to give his opinion on the same to his seniors. He appeared highly rejoiced at this delightful employment; and, from the whole tenor of his comments, it became very evident that the Lord had begun a good work in his heart. After a while he was desired to learn his comments by heart, and to repeat them on Saturdays before the whole school, which he performed with ease. This practice is followed by him, and several more boys, to the present day.

So great a change in this interesting young man could not remain long unobserved by his friends; and I soon afterward heard, indirectly, that Satan had set his engines to work, and that plans were forming for removing the boy from school before he went quite mad. But the blessed Saviour again graciously interposed. The consideration of his general acquirements prevented his removal.

His father experienced, at this period, some losses in business and want of work. The troubles increased the dutiful, steady, mild and affectionate behaviour of the boy: and a determined resolution not to accompany his parents to the tea-garden on the Sabbath day had such an effect on their minds, particularly on his father's, that he resolved to look in the book that had caused such a strange change in his son. I shall never forget with what delight I put Gossner's "Spiritual Life in Christ Jesus" into the hands of the lad, to read to his father in the evening after the business of the day was over. This delightful privilege was continued every evening, and the poor man's mind gradually opened to the truths of the gospel. At last, the whole family, consisting of father, mother, three sons, and a German workman, assembled every evening around the family board to hear the delightful news of salvation for sinners through Jesus Christ.

Hearing of the great change which had taken place in the family, and having often been solicited to visit them, and desirous to ratify myself of the truth in regard to their meeting together in the evening for worship and reading the Scriptures, I proposed to go some day to see them when not expected. Accordingly I went, and shall never forget the joyful sight. I came softly into an adjacent room, unobserved by them: the boy was resting in an audible manner, while the whole group appeared to have their attention fixed on the subject before them: the aged father was supported by a pillow, while the mother was rousing down his furrowed cheeks; he was very happy to see me, and thanked me much for the care which I had taken of my dear son, and for the religious principles we had said I had instilled into him. I replied, I had no hand in making his son a Christian; that it was the work of the Lord. He said the Lord had greatly afflicted him, for he was now very ill; but that he had something better in store for him than worldly prosperity. He further said, that since he had seen the effects of religion on his son Nicholas, he felt a great desire to hear the word of God; and that now, he could not find any pleasure in his former friends, and that they had all forsaken the house, now that he had become



The Connecticut S  
one Auxiliaries.



## IV. ITS OFFICERS.

1. The General Agent, at present sent out by the Society, shall have the superintendence of the whole colony.

2. The Vice Agent, nominated by the Colonists & approved by the General Agent, shall be admitted to the council of the General Agent in all important matters, and shall express his opinion on all questions submitted to his consideration. He shall aid the General Agent in the discharge of his duties, and in the defence and execution of the Law. And in case of the sickness or absence of the General Agent, he shall be superintendent of public affairs.

3. A Legislative Council, consisting of the Vice Agent and two other persons nominated by the Colonists. They shall meet to deliberate on measures for the public good, and report to the General Agent.

4. There shall be two Justices of the Peace, who shall be cognizant of disturbances, all cases within the jurisdiction of the Law, and in case of the absence of the General Agent, he shall be superintendent of public affairs.

5. There shall be a Court of Sessions, at which the General Agent shall preside, and the Justices be his associates. They shall have original jurisdiction in all cases of debt exceeding twenty dollars, in all cases of crimes above the degree of petit larceny, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases whatsoever.

6. Constables, clerks, and auctioneers, are appointed by the Agent or Court, and are to perform the duties of similar officers in this country.

7. The following committees are chosen annually by the suffrages of the freeholders and the sanction of the Agent, and are required to become familiar with their respective departments, and record observations and experiments for future use.

A Committee of Agriculture.  
A Committee of Public Works.  
A Committee of Colonial Militia.  
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## BROOKFIELD ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

The first quarterly examination in this Academy was held on Tuesday of the last week, attended by a respectable number of ladies and gentlemen from that and the adjoining towns. The proficiency of the young ladies in all the branches to which their attention had been directed, was highly gratifying.

Their reading was more correct and more in taste than any thing of the kind which we have before witnessed. The instruction in *Geography and English Grammar* appeared to have been dispensed upon a new plan, and in a manner, as we should think, peculiarly calculated to give a *thorough and scientific* knowledge of those studies. And so far as we could judge, from a short examination, the same remarks will apply to the instruction in *Arithmetic*. A class of more than twenty passed a very handsome examination in *History*. And another of about the same number in *Natural Philosophy*. A class of fifteen or eighteen was examined in *Rhetoric*, and another of ten or twelve in *Chemistry*. A class in *Logic* excited a special interest in the literary part of the audience, by the readiness and accuracy with which all the answers were given—and the examination was closed by a class in *Latin*. The whole occupied about five hours—and, so far as we could judge from the specimens of improvement exhibited in that time, we should say that the instruction must have been uncommonly *thorough*, and distinguished for *accuracy and taste*. After the examination, the Rev. Mr. Rand, Principal of the Institution, delivered a very able and appropriate address on the subject of Female Education, and explained briefly the general object of the Seminary, and gave a brief outline of the methods to be pursued in conducting it.

We are happy to congratulate the patrons of the Institution and the public, upon the favorable circumstances which have thus far attended this infant Seminary; and we most cordially wish it success.

Sept. 22, 1825. [Worcester Yeoman.]

## ORDINATIONS.

On the 29th of September, the Rev. EDWARD BULL was ordained to the work of the Gospel ministry, over the South Parish in Lebanon, Conn.

Ordained at Hebron, Conn. Gilead Society, on the 28th of September, the Rev. CHARLES NICHOLS—All the Churches in Tolland County are now supplied with pastors.

We understand that the Rev. Dr. McDowell, of Elizabethtown, N. J. has again received a call to become the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, and that he has announced his acceptance of the invitation—subject, however, to the decision of the Presbytery.—N. J. Tel. Chron.

At a late meeting of Israelites in New-York, it was resolved to erect a new synagogue in the upper part of the city. The sum of \$618 dollars was subscribed, and \$500 dollars loaned, to effect the object.

The receipts of the N. Y. Am. Tract Society, from July 20 to September 19th, inclusive, were \$619 17.

## POLITICAL &amp; OCCASIONAL.

## LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Geo. Clinton, arrived at New-York, London papers have been received to the evening of Aug. 26th, and Liverpool to the 27th. There is nothing from Greece, calculated to remove the uncertainty which has so long hung over the affairs of the Morea.

A Turkish spy has been discovered at Napoli di Romania, who has been in the Greek service 5 months, and whose plan was, assisted by 13 other Turks whom he had enlisted, to spike all the cannon of that fortress, as soon as Ibrahim should appear before it. After being put to the torture, he was burnt alive.

Grecian recruits were raising in all the islands. The reports of the defeat and capture of Ibrahim Pacha, by Gen. Coicotroni, are repeated, and also reports of a contrary nature.

The following is an account from Constantinople, dated July 25th:

"The accounts from the Morea continue to be favorable for the Porte. Ibrahim Pacha, whose attempts on the Mills at Napoli di Romania would probably have succeeded, had not the English and French assisted the Greeks, has indeed retired to Tripolizza; but immediately after joined Hussein Bey, who landed with reinforcements at Navarin. Whatever the friends of the Greeks may say, it is most likely that he has since resumed offensive operations. Meantime, the party which, during his attempt at Napoli di Romania, was taken by the English commander stationed there, is very remarkable, and is said to have led the Porte to make bitter complaints, through the Reis Effendi, to the British legation here."

The House of Rothschilds.—A banker in Wales, who has a son in the house of N. M. Rothschild & Co., London, writes as follows to a friend in Massachusetts: "N. M. Rothschild, of London, the great London Contractor with the European and Brazilian governments, with his four brothers, are said to be worth more than £10,000,000 sterling. In the late European wars, the family of Rothschilds were the Agents through whom the vast sums of subsidizing money were mostly negotiated and paid; in fact, their and the Goldschmidt's establishments and transactions are more like those of a government than a mercantile concern."

BANDA ORIENTAL. Buenos Ayres papers to Aug. 2d state that on the 22d of July, when the imperial eagle was under march, Capt. Gomez took from it 400 horses, 8 soldiers, and killed five men.

Capt. Laveja, in a bold enterprise against Moure Video, was wounded and taken prisoner by the Imperialists. The Parish general headquarters were above Monte Video, and the government occupied the town of Florida, where the greater part of the representatives of the provinces were assembled.

THE SPANISH NAVY. Information has been received at Baltimore, by the ship Eagle from Valparaiso, that the Spanish Sloop of War ACILLES had arrived there—the crew having mutinied and carried her into port and delivered her up to the Chilean government. This vessel is the one which separated from the Asia 74 and Constance with the intention of returning to Spain, but it appears that the officers met with no better success in this attempt than the commanders of the other vessels.

ARRIVAL OF THE CYANE. The United States' ship Cyane, John Ordre Creighton, Esq. Commander, arrived at New York, on Friday last, from the Mediterranean. The Cyane sailed from Gibraltar on the 13th of July, called at the Island of Tenerife, where she was detained a fortnight on public service, and sailed again on the 3d of Aug. made St. Antonio, one of the Cape de Verde, on the 10th, then proceeded to the Coast of Africa and arrived at Cape Messurado on the 22d of Aug. where she only remained one day. THE COLONY WAS FOUND IN A MOST PROSPEROUS AND HEALTHY CONDITION, AND THE INTER-COURSE WITH THE NATIVES WAS ON THE MOST FRIENDLY FOOTING.

From Cape Messurado the Cyane ran the Trades down to the West Indies, and thence to N. Y.—The officers and crew are in perfect health.

A letter from St. Thomas, of Sept. 17th, mentions the execution of Pfeiffer and Hilyard, the two ringleaders of the gang of pirates detected in St. Thomas some months since. Pfeiffer was a black man.

A gale was experienced at the Bahamas September 7 and 8—Many vessels were wrecked, houses blown down, &c.

On the 19th ult. the government house at Fredericktown, New-Brunswick, was destroyed by fire, except the north wing. The furniture and papers were saved.

A letter from on board the U. S. ship John Adams, dated off Havana, 9th ult. states that four of the crew had died of Yellow Fever, & a number more were sick.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

The President of the U. S. is expected to pass the Sabbath at Princeton, and on Monday call upon Gov. LINCOLN, in Worcester, in recognition of the Governor's courtesy; and from thence continue his route to the seat of government.

Georgia. We have good authority for saying that the Georgia differences will be adjusted without the interference of Congress. For the present Georgia will be content with the land of those Creeks who were knowingly parties to the treaty, and a compromise with the others will be left to future arrangement.—our information comes from the highest sources at Washington, and may be relied on.—Va. paper.

Arrangements are making at Norfolk to despatch a vessel to Liberia; and about one hundred colonists, principally from North Carolina, are already engaged.

A company of twenty-four gentlemen, belonging to the first mercantile houses in Albany, has been formed, to carry on a direct trade from that port to the West Indies. A vessel is now loading for that purpose.

The Hampshire Gazette says it is proposed to raise a fund of \$5,000 for the purpose of erecting a large and commodious store house on Mount Holyoke. This measure is becoming more and more an object of curiosity to strangers, as affording one of the finest prospects to be witnessed in our country.

A store 40 ft. by 30 arrived at Bath, Me. Oct. 6th, from Phippsburg, being transported by means of three gondolas.

The paying off of six millions of dollars of the U. S. debt was commenced on the 1st inst. It is said two millions were payable in New-York, and one in Boston.

It is officially announced that the water will be let into the Erie Canal on the 17th (the New-York B. Adv. says the 24th) inst. at which time the grand celebration is to commence at Buffalo. The salute is to be fired from 32 pounders, at Buffalo, and continued to Albany, 360 miles, and immediately returned, making a line of fire of more than 700 miles.—Salem Gaz.

Separation.—The Haverhill Gazette contains a notification of a meeting of the citizens of Haverhill desirous of annexing the towns north of the Merrimack to New Hampshire, at the Golden Ball on Thursday, to choose delegates to a Convention, to consist of representatives from the towns of Draet, Methuen, Haverhill, Amesbury, and Salisbury.

The late papers from Kentucky inform us, that after spending several days in making up a Jury to try Isaac B. Desha, a full jury had been procured. It was expected, therefore, that that trial would proceed.

We are informed that the number of convicts, at present confined in the Ohio Penitentiary, for crimes of various kinds, is greater than at any former period since its erection, being upwards of 140, notwithstanding many having been liberated by executive clemency.

Ohio State Journal.

At the Supreme Court now sitting in Worcester, Horace Carter was indicted for committing violence on the person of a female, 78 years old, one of the poor of the town of Brookfield. From a sketch of the testimony as given in the Yeoman, it appears that the crime was committed in a room, where there were two other aged females, who were witnesses on the trial. The defendant was found guilty.

A Grand Jury in Wilkesbarre, (Penn.) have presented the National Administration in general, and the Secretary of the Navy in particular, for causing Com. Porter to be tried by a Court Martial. They approve the whole of the Commander's conduct, and announce their belief that "the head and front of his offending was, that he failed in his compliance to the noble Secretary."

A Dwarf.—A writer in the New-York American states that he had visited the celebrated McGee from Ireland, and asserts from satisfactory measurement, "that he is not more than six feet ten or eleven inches high." He thinks it a great imposition that such a small man should exhibit himself as a dwarf.

Spontaneous Combustion.—An instance of spontaneous combustion occurred at the woolen factory, in Ummington, belonging to Darius Ford & Co. on the 14th inst. On the 13th the waste from under the carding machines was gathered into a basket and set out of door, on the south side of the factory; and in the course of the day it was thrown on the ground and a light shower fell upon it. On the 14th about one o'clock a smoke began to rise from the waste, & in about two hours afterwards it burst out into a flame, and was consumed in presence of a great number of spectators.—Hampshire Gazette.

In consequence of the appearance of a Mad Dog in the city of Washington which has bitten several, the Mayor has issued his Proclamation to the police officers of that place, ordering them to kill all dogs found running at large.

A house at Charleston, (S. C.) which has failed, in consequence of the late cotton speculation, owes the custom house about two hundred thousand dollars, and he bank of that city about six hundred and fifty thousand dollars more.

The White Mountains were covered with snow, for the first time this season, on the morning of Sept. 29.

A mushroom or puff ball, grew this year on the farm of David Hudson, Esq. in the township of Hudson, Ohio, weighing 12 pounds. Its horizontal circumference 4 feet 4 1/2 inches; its perpendicular circumference 3 ft. 8 1/2 in.

Fast Travelling.—A young man, named Garret Vandersand, walked a few days since from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, (Penn.) a distance of 24 1/2 miles over the South Mountains, in three hours and forty-six minutes.

The distance between Detroit and New-York city may now be travelled in five days and twelve hours. The distance is at least nine hundred miles.

The large Sow in South-N. York, which, on the 2nd inst. was near killing a small girl, on the 7th seized a stout lad, 13 years old, in a most ravenous manner, and it was with difficulty he was extricated from her jaws. South-east is situated like our India-st.

A drove of 1200 mules passed through Nochiotes, Lou. a short time since, on the way to Natchez and New Orleans. They were brought from one of the Mexican States, under the care of about 80 men.

On the 4th inst. Richard Neal, of Eliot, Me. murdered his wife in a fit of insanity, and afterwards attempted to destroy his own life.

Warning to boys.—At Portsmouth, N. H. Oct. 7th, a boy was convicted of the offence of writing a obscene word on a fence, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs, amounting to \$9. 68. The same boy and one other were also convicted of rude and disorderly conduct, fighting, and profane swearing, and sentenced to pay a fine and costs amounting to \$3. 25. They were both committed to prison.

A correspondent in the Upper Canada Herald states that on the morning of the 21st ult. about 20 minutes past 5, [half an hour before sunrise] he saw in the sky a brilliant rainbow, in the direction of S. W. and N. E. forming a complete semicircle with the horizon.

Fire.—On the evening of Monday last, a fire broke out in the four story brick store of Wardwell, Van Buren & Co. N. Y. occasioned by a pipe of brandy falling from the slings, bursting, and taking fire from a candle. This store was entirely destroyed, with its contents,—the whole estimated at from \$30,000 to \$50,000. The two adjoining buildings were considerably injured.

## MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. Ebenezer K. Allen to Miss Nancy Richardson; Mr. Richard Martin to Miss Irene Whittington; Mr. Wm. Hayden, jun. to Miss Maria D. Baxter; Mr. Stephen Ward, jun. to Miss Mary Ann Sweeney; Mr. Francis Kepp to Miss Catherine D. Brook; Mr. Horace P. Moor, of Worcester, to Miss Sarah T. Howe, of Newburyport; Mr. Rufus Rice to Miss Louisa Antoinette Mitten Becher; Mr. Ephraim L. Elliot to Miss Annis Green Potter; In Charlestown, Mr. S. Ethridge to Miss Mary W. Jaques.

In Roxbury, Nathaniel Fellows, Esq. of the Island of Cuba, to Miss Lucy Lambert.—In Haverhill, Mr. Amos Kimball, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Bradley; Mr. Wm. Eaton, of Boston, to Miss Melville Bradley.—In Plymouth, Pelham W. Warren, Esq. to Miss Jeanette Taylor; Mr. Ezra Swift to Miss Ruth Ellis, daughter of Mr. Francis E.—In Haverhill, Wm. I. Wood, Esq. of Middleboro', to Miss Annanda Sampson.—In Newbury, Mr. John C. Kiborn to Miss Hannah Ross.—In Newburyport, Capt. Jeremiah E. Andrews to Miss Mary Ann Somerby; Mr. Levi R. Nutt, of Newbury, Vt. to Miss Judith Howard.—In Enfield, Mass. Mr. Francis Howe, of Boston, to Miss Maria A. Richards.—In Taunton, Mr. Asa Stacey to Miss Clarissa Dean.—In Nantucket, Sylvanus Swain to Miss Mary Coffin; Prim B. Brock to Miss Ann Brooks.—In Worcester, Mr. Enos Dorr to Miss Caroline Allen; Mr. Jonathan Snow, of West Boylston, to Miss Mary M. Smith.

## DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Jesse Willis, aged 38; Mr. John Cassey, 40; Mr. James Price, 60; Mrs. Elizabeth Lawson, 65; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Hezekiah Earl, 45; Mr. James H. Barton, 24; Mr. Levi Moore, formerly of Leicester, 34; Mr. Jonathan Valentine, 45; widow Sally Grinnel, 38; Mrs. Abigail Luce, 30; Mrs. Alice Norman, 74; Mary Elizabeth, child of Mr. Benjamin Pitman, 5; Harriet Parkman, youngest child of Bryant P. Tilden, Esq. 19 mo.; Wm. Alline, Esq. 53; Mrs. Eliza Parkinson, wife of Mr. John P. jun. 26; Thomas Green Hubbard, child of Mr. Henry H. 5; Mr. Andrew Townsend; Mr. Stephen Jones, 80; Mr. James Donison, 55; Wm. Dillway, 2; Mrs. Esther Hollis, 70; Mrs. Jane F. Emms, wife of Mr. Henry E. 19; Joshua Emmons, only child of Mr. John Kimball, 10 mo.

In Cambridgeport, Mrs. Martha Macomber, 48.—In Salem, Mrs. Mary Whitney, 34; Mr. Jonathan Frothingham, 66; Mr. Jacob Fowle, 74.—In Canton, Hon. Joseph Benis, 77.—In Braintree, Lydia Davis, wife of Mr. Wm. D. of Boston, 55.—In Marlborough, Mrs. Mary D. Alden, wife of Rev. Seth A. and daughter of Rev. John Miles, of Grafton, 26.—In Lexington, Mrs. Sarah Robbins, 64.—In Hingham, Mrs. Rebecca, relict of the late Capt. Jotham Lincoln, 67.—In Plymouth, Capt. Melanah Bartlett, 51.—In Sandwich, Mr. Simeon Nye, 41.—In Ummington, widow Esther Melvin, 93.—In Smithfield, Col. Constock Passmore, 45.—In Newbury, Mr. Benjamin Odway, 49.—In Kensington, Mr. Stephen R. Brown, 41.—In Nantucket, Mr. Ebenezer Rand, sen. 80; Mrs. Sarah Morris, wife of Mr. John M. 64; Mr. William Gardner, 82; Mrs. Nancy Starbuck, wife of Mr. Josiah S. 29.—In Snow, Mr. Joel Richardson, 45, son of Mr. Moses R. of Concord.—In Satton, widow Elizabeth King, 87.—In Chesterfield, Mr. Gideon Bisbee, 70.

In Duxbury, Mr. Asa Chandler, 84. He has left behind him a companion with whom he lived 65 years. They have had 8 children, 10 grand-children, and 59 great-grand-children. And what is singular, the most of them are now living, with two exceptions, within five miles from the house of the deceased.

In North Kingston, R. I. Mr. Ephraim Hazard, 93.—In Wilmot, N. H. Maj. Gen. Eliphalet Gay, 65.—In Mason, N. H. Mr. James Russell, 84; a soldier and patriot of the revolution—descendants nearly 200.—In Unity, N. H. Mr. Moses Jewett, 91.—In Princeton, Lieut. Enoch Brooks, 83.—In Philip-ton, Dr. Freeman Thompson, of New Salem, 29.—In S. Quington, Col. Doct. Henry N. Burdick, son of Rev. Henry B. of Newport, 27.—In Middlebury, Conn. on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult., widow Maria Beal, 90; Mrs. Ann Meigs, 84; Deacon Jacob Whitmore, 90; and widow Snow, 79.—In Scituate, R. I. Mr. John Fuller, 29, formerly of Massachusetts.—In Warwick, on the 26th ultimo, Mrs. Anna Cross, 32, wife of Mr. Noah G. of Montague.—In Portland, Mr. Asa Hunt, formerly of Sudbury Mass. 22.—In Ovid, N. Y. Miss Charlotte Russell, 13, killed by falling on a knife she held in her hand.—In Junius, N. Y. Mr. Jacob Peters, killed by the accidental discharge of his rifle in a squirrel hunt.

In Andover, N. Y. Mr. Joshua Stevens, found dead in a field.—Four Indians, who were hunting in the vicinity at the time, have been arrested on suspicion of having shot him.

In Wells, (Me.) on the 3d inst. Capt. Abraham Littlefield, aged 80 years—was found burned to death in his pasture. It is supposed that the fence having caught fire, he in attempting to extinguish it, fell in and was burnt to death.

Deaths in New-York week before last, 82.—Consumption 17; Convulsions 8; fevers 6.

In Philadelphia, 71.—Consumption 2; Convulsions 6; fevers 15.

Deaths in the City of Charleston, from the 18th to the 25th September 14. Four were whites, and ten coloured.

Deaths in Savannah the week ending Sept. 20th, 4; of which 1 was by Bilious Fever.

Deaths in this city, last week, 26. viz. Infantile, 7.—Liver Complaint, 2—Quincy, 1—Consumption, 4.—Stillborn, 1—Canker, 2—Jaundice, 1—Dysentery, 2—Bilious Fever, 1—Dropsy on the Brain, 1—Teething, 1—Croup, 1—Old Age, 2—Dropsy, 1—Fits, 2—Eating of Blood Vessel, 1—Childbed, 1—Lung Fever, 1—Cholera Morbus, 1—Intemperance, 1—City Poor, 2.

Died in Roxford, 12th inst. Mr. BENJAMIN PARKER, aged 28. Of Mr. P. it may be said with as much truth and consistency probably as of any unregarded man, that as a son and brother he was uniformly dutiful, affectionate and kind, as a young man highly esteemed, of an irreproachable moral character and of good promise. To say this is to say much. But if this were all or the principal that might be told of him, we should have been satisfied with a simple notice of his death. About six months previously to his death Mr. P. became convinced of the truth that he possessed a carnal mind that "is enmity against God;" and that, in this unsanctified state, his soul was "in jeopardy every hour." He appeared to feel deeply his guilt and danger. Convinced that no integrity, morality or amiableness of his, could change his heart, "put away sin," or propitiate his offended Judge, he earnestly inquired, "How shall I escape the damnation of hell?" "What shall I do to be saved?" His attendance on the weekly services of the sanctuary had uniformly been regular and commendable, and while he continued this attendance, but with greater interest and deeper solemnity than ever before, he frequently attended at other times and places, meetings for social prayer and religious instruction. While some who had more leisure than himself "could not find time" to attend social religious meetings, even when held in their immediate neighbourhoods, he could and did find time to go to two and four miles to enjoy these means of grace. And while others less moral and amiable than himself, were saying "peace, peace," his language was, "O wretched man that I am!" "God be merciful to me a sinner." He evidently, for a considerable time, sought to know the truth, and to discover his true character in the sight of God. It was his sober and full conviction, that "except a man be born again he cannot see the kingdom of God;" and that Jesus is the only and slighly Saviour from sins. His conduct during this last half year of his life furnished a practical comment on the declaration of inspiration, "Behold now is the accepted time, behold now is the day of salvation."

A short time before his last sickness, he enjoyed a gleam of hope that God for Christ's sake had forgiven him. This hope however was faint, trembling, and seldom expressed. When he indulged any hope that his soul would be saved, this hope embraced "the Lord our Righteousness;" when he expressed any confidence of his spiritual safety, that confidence was in "God manifest in the flesh." About the 1st September, he was seized with a typhus fever, which deprived him of his reason during all its painful and deadly ravages, with the exception of a few of the last hours of his life. His conversation during these lucid moments gave additional consolation to his friends, in the hope that while in health he had made "his calling and election sure;" that before his last sickness, while in the sober and perfect exercise of all his faculties, he had laid hold on the hope set before him in the gospel.

Communicated.

An Obituary Notice is necessarily deferred till next week.

Lempriere's Universal Biography, with selections from Watkins, and American Additions, by Elizabeth Lord.

THE patrons of the above work are respectfully informed that their copies have been presented at the places where they were subscribed for in all the New-England States, and that the delivery in these States may now be considered as completed.

When my late brother and myself first proposed to publish the Biographical Dictionary, we pledged ourselves that it should be printed for subscribers only, nor did we do this without reflecting on the impossibility of governing the prices of any book, however high its merits, after it is afloat in the market.

We were, therefore, and for my own part, I am still of the opinion, that a work published by subscription, should be published for those alone who subscribe for copies.—Under this impression, if I ever republish this work, it will be by subscription, and then not until the public voice demands it. For the present Edition, about 1500 subscribers were obtained by the time the work was ready for delivery, though only 1500 copies were printed, so that had all the subscribers been present, and prepared to take their copies (a circumstance of course scarcely possible) the Edition would have been insufficient. But take it for granted, that many would fall off, I do not hesitate, from an early period of delivery, to sell retail at \$2 per copy advance, from my own store, and in a few cases, sold to those who had to sell again at \$1 above the subscription price, nor has any deviation been made from these terms, nor is any contemplated. Copies returned on the hands of the agent during his journey, have also from the first, been sold at \$1 advance. As one class had graduated from almost every college visited, and in some cases part of the students who were present in the Colleges and Theological Seminaries, did not take up their copies, there are some remaining, & in fact, more than were at first anticipated.

Absentees will be allowed to claim their copies by letter, (post-paid) pointing out what place the subscribers, or by application at the store of the publisher, 399, Broadway, New-York, at any time previous to the 15th Nov. 1825, but not afterwards.—Printed in boards, 87 1/2, sheep 88, calf gilt 89. Copies may also be obtained, in like manner, from the agent at Mrs. Sawyer's, 6, Atkinson-street, Boston, for the 3 ensuing weeks from this date, or by non subscribers at \$1 advance on the above prices. Those subscribers who have requested their copies to be retained till a specified time will be accommodated, and find their requests complied with. On the other hand, we would inform those who were present, and who made no arrangement for a future period, that their names are entered from the list of subscribers, and that in case of application, they can now only have copies as non-subscribers.

Such of the copies of the latter, as now remain unsold, and the copies left by dealers of other original subscribers, will be offered in places where the subscribers have had no previous opportunity of subscribing. Under the foregoing arrangement, we hope and believe we have kept our promises with our patrons and the public, and in preparing the work neither labour nor expense was spared to make it all the price as promised or even hinted at, and the delivery has been prompt through all possible dispatch.

In conclusion, we would respectfully present our acknowledgements to our highly respectable patrons for enabling us, by their liberality, without pecuniary loss, thus firmly to adhere to our engagements.

R. LOCKWOOD, Proprietor and Publisher.  
C. MOULTON, Sole Agent for the work.  
Boston, Sept. 29, 1825.

CECIL'S WORKS PUBLISHED.

CROCKER & BREWSTER, No. 50 Cornhill, Boston, have this day published, The Works of the Rev. RICHARD CECIL, M. A. Late Rector of Bisleigh, and Vicar of Cobham, Surrey; and Minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, London; with a Memoir of his Life. Arranged and Revised, with a View of the Author's character, by Josiah Pratt, P. A. S. A. &c. containing Sermons of the Lives of J. Bacon, Esq.; Rev. W. B. Cadogan, and Rev. J. Newton; Thirty-nine Sermons; with a review of mourning; Friendly advice to Servants. Miscellaneous Pieces, and Remains.



